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Economic and Social Council

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Agenda item 14 (h)
Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Denmark,* Finland, Iceland,* Norway* and Sweden: amendment to draft decision I contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its third session**

Pre-sessional meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. In the title and in the text, replace the word "intersessional" by the word "pre-sessional".

2. Replace the words "in cooperation with" by the words "with the support of".

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

** See *Official Records Editing Section of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), chap. I, sect. A.

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Agenda item 7 (g)
Coordination, programme and other questions: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Daw Penjo (Bhutan), on the basis of informal consultations

Information and communication technologies for development

The Economic and Social Council, taking note of the second annual report of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force,[1]

(a) Welcomes the valuable contribution of the Task Force to harnessing the potential of ICT for advancing development, in particular its role in anchoring the agenda of the World Summit on the Information Society in the development goals of the Millennium Declaration,[2] and in supporting the follow-up to the first phase of the Summit, in Geneva, and the preparation of its second phase, in Tunis;

(b) Encourages the Task Force to continue promoting ICT for development worldwide, including through contributing to the World Summit on the Information Society process.

[1] E/2004/62 and Corr.1.

[2] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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New York, 28 'une-23 July 2004
Agenda item 7 (f)
Coordination, programme and other questions: ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003, 2003/50 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/1 of 3 May 2004, and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the supplementary report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau[1] and its recommendations;

2. *Welcomes* the interaction and cooperation that has taken place between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, within their respective mandates, on the situation in Guinea-Bissau;

3. *Welcomes also* the promising developments that have taken place with regard to the economic, social and political situation in Guinea-Bissau following the legislative elections in March 2004 as well as the reforms initiated by the Government to improve the management of public finances;

4. *Welcomes further* the recommitment of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to the partnership approach, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, calls on donor countries to support the development efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, including through contributions to the Emergency Economic Management Fund, managed by the United Nations Development Programme, and urges the international community, in particular the donor countries, to increase their assistance to the country in meeting its short-term needs and to implement a long-term programme of support;

[1] E/2004/92, annex.

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5. *Encourages* the Government of Guinea-Bissau to hold presidential elections by May 2005 and, in this regard, calls on the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in holding the elections in order to complete the second phase of the Transition Charter;

6. *Encourages* the International Monetary Fund to consider all possible forms of further support to Guinea-Bissau, and calls on the donor community to participate in the round table being organized by the United Nations Development Programme, tentatively scheduled for November 2004, which would further the partnership approach;

7. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council in 2005, with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of its recommendations, following closely the humanitarian situation and the economic and social conditions unfolding in the country and reporting, as appropriate, to the Council and at its organizational session in 2005;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs as well as the relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to assist the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate to that end.

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Agenda item 7 (d)
Coordination, programme and other questions: long-term programme of support for Haiti

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/4 of 7 May 1999, in which the Council decided to create an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, and its subsequent resolutions 1999/11 of 27 July 1999, 2001/25 of 26 July 2001, 2002/22 of 24 July 2002 and 2003/46 of 23 July 2003, and its decisions 2000/235 of 27 July 2000 and 2001/290 of 24 July 2001, with a view to the development of a long-term programme of support for Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004 and 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, in which the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and supported the establishment of a core group to be chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti in order to, inter alia, facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Stabilization Mission,

Recalling further paragraphs 13 and 14 of Security Council resolution 1542 (2004), in which the Secretary-General emphasized the need for Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and agencies and other international organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion of the social and economic development of Haiti, in particular over the long-term, in order to achieve and sustain stability and combat poverty,

Taking note of the request made by the Transitional Government of Haiti to reactivate the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti,

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1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti;[1]

2. *Stresses* the need for renewed efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels to secure long-term support for Haiti, together with a sustained commitment at all levels to rebuild the economic and social structures of the country, combat poverty and build institutional capacity in support of the efforts of the Government and people of Haiti;

3. *Calls on* the international community to provide substantial contributions to relief and assistance programmes carried out by the United Nations system and other relevant partners to improve the living conditions of the population in Haiti;

4. *Underscores* the need for a long-term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability and ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti;

5. *Decides* to reactivate the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti established by its resolution 1999/4 and to consider the mandate and modalities of the Group at its resumed substantive session in 2004, in close consultation with the Transitional Government of Haiti and with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, based on the long-term national development needs and taking into account the need to avoid overlap and duplication with existing mechanisms;

6. *Also decides* to entrust the President of the Economic and Social Council with the task of holding consultations on the composition of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, in consultation with all regional groups and the Transitional Government of Haiti, ensuring that it is limited, representative, at the ambassadorial level and drawn from the membership of the Council and its observer States, including representation from Haiti, taking into account the need to include countries that can make a positive contribution to the objectives of the Group, and with the task of making recommendations on the composition of the Group for a decision by the Council at its resumed substantive session in 2004.

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[1] E/2004/80.

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Agenda item 13 (a)
Economic and environmental questions: sustainable development

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2004/3 of 3 June 2004 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy:

(a) Takes note of the progress achieved so far in the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on formulating a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from least developed country status[1] and of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixth session;[2]

(b) Decides to revert to this matter at its resumed substantive session of 2004, building further on the elements for draft resolutions under agenda item 13 (a) contained in the annex to the present decision.

[1] E/2004/94.
[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 13* (E/2004/33).

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Annex

Elements for draft resolutions under agenda item 13 (a)

The Economic and Social Council will adopt simultaneously two different resolutions:

- One on the report of the Secretary-General on the formulation of a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from least developed country status (E/2004/94)
- One on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixth session (E/2004/33), including its recommendation to graduate the Maldives and Cape Verde

Elements for a draft resolution on a smooth transition strategy

1. Reconfirmation of general principles related to a smooth transition

2. Definition of the time sequence of a transition process, building on General Assembly resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and subsequent resolutions of the Economic and Social Council:

- A first phase (I), of a three-year duration, beginning with the first identification of a country by the Committee for Development Policy and ending with the validation of the findings at the second review and the recommendation by the Committee to graduate the country
- A second phase (II), following the endorsement by the General Assembly of the recommendation by the Committee for Development Policy, lasting for a period of three years, during which the graduating country keeps its least developed country status and the advantages associated with it and activates, in a dialogue with its main partners at the country level, the preparations for the third phase, when it will have lost its least developed country status
- A third phase (III), following the expiration of phase II, of an undetermined duration, during which the graduated country, in line with the strategy elaborated with its partners in phase II, phases out advantages associated with its earlier least developed country status

3. Definition of the mechanisms and content of the transition process, building on the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General:

- Invite the graduating country to envisage action during phase I and initiate a process at the country level and, especially during phase II, build on the existing mechanism for coordination with donors
- Invite the partners of the graduating country (bilateral and multilateral) to engage in the elaboration in phase II and implementation in phase III of a country-specific transition strategy

4. Definition of a monitoring mechanism:

- Follow-up of the implementation of the smooth transition strategy at the country level during phase III under the overall responsibility of the Government
- Specific monitoring of the country, beginning at the end of phase II, during a series triennial reviews by the Committee for Development Policy
- Invitation to the national Government to keep the Committee informed of evolution at the country level

5. Specific requests to the Secretary-General and United Nations agencies:

- The issue of the vulnerability profile in phase I
- Assistance through the resident coordinator system during phase II (convening a country-based mechanism, assisting the Government in identification of critical areas, ...)

6. Recommendation to the General Assembly to endorse the resolution

Elements for a draft resolution on the report of the Committee for Development Policy

Take note of the report, including its recommendation to graduate the Maldives and Cape Verde.

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Agenda item 13 (e)
Economic and environmental questions: environment

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983, 39/229 of 18 December 1984 and 44/226 of 22 December 1989, Assembly decisions 47/439 of 22 December 1992 and 50/431 of 20 December 1995, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1998/41 of 30 July 1998 and 2001/33 of 26 July 2001,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment,[1] which contains a review[2] of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments,[3]

Taking note of the fact that an increasing number of countries participate in the preparation of the Consolidated List,

Noting with satisfaction the continued close collaboration among the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation and dissemination of the Consolidated List,

Taking note of commitments made and targets established regarding environmentally sound management of chemicals in the Plan of Implementation of

[1] A/59/81-E/2004/63.

[2] Ibid., sect. II.

[3] United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.03.IV.9 and E.04.IV.2. For previous issues of the Consolidated List, see United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.84.IV.8, E.87.IV.1, E.91.IV.4, E.94.IV.3, E.97.IV.2, E.02.IV.3 and E.03.IV.3.

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the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] adopted by the Summit on 4 September 2002,

Noting the coming into force, in early 2004, of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade[5] and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment[7] and notes the online availability[7] of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;[7]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the cooperation extended by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments, in particular those that have not yet done so, to provide the necessary information to relevant organizations for inclusion in future issues of the Consolidated List;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update the electronic version of the Consolidated List, alternating between chemicals and pharmaceuticals every year, while printing only new data to complement previously printed issues for the benefit of those, particularly in developing countries, who may not have easy access to the electronic version;

4. *Urges* all Governments to participate fully in the process of developing a strategic approach to international chemicals management by 2005, in order to achieve the 2020 target of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, as set out in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] pursuant to which chemicals would be used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[8] and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance, and calls for a more coordinated use of existing international instruments in this field, taking into account the work undertaken by the United Nations system in this regard;

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[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Text available from http://www.pic.int/en/ViewPage.asp?id=104 (accessed 22 July 2004).

[6] Text available from http://www.pops.int/. (accessed 22 July 2004).

[7] Available from www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/Path:Publications (accessed 22 July 2004).

[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

5. *Encourages* countries to implement the new Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[9] as agreed in paragraph 23 (c) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as soon as possible, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

6. *Urges* all Governments that have not yet done so to consider ratifying the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade[5] and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[6] and to fully implement them;

7. *Invites* multilateral and bilateral agencies to continue to strengthen and coordinate their activities for improving the capacity-building of developing countries, particularly least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, inter alia, through technical assistance in the area of the sound management of hazardous chemicals and dangerous pharmaceutical products;

8. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to utilize the work being undertaken by relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations in this area, as well as that being carried out under international agreements and conventions in related areas, in updating the Consolidated List;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report every three years, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account previous Assembly resolutions on the same subject, as appropriate.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.E.25.